The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,744.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1873.

Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	9 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "AGRA," 1,908 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		December 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Tuticorin	7
" Ratnagherry	30	" Colombo	8
" Vingorla	30	" Galle	9
" Goa	Dec. 1	" Negapatam	12
" Carwar	2	" Pondicherry	13
" Mangalore	2	" Madras	15
" Cannanore	3	" Coconada	17
" Tellicherry	4	" Vizagapatam	18
" Calicut	4	" Bimlipatam	18
" Beypore	4	" Gopalpore	19
" Cochin	5	" False Point	20
" Colachel	5	Arrive CALCUTTA	22
" Alleppy	5½		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, JASK, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. B. Gayer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Dec. 1873.		Dec. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSREH	21
" Kurrachee	9	" Fao	24
" Gwadur	10	" Muscat	27
" Muscat	12	" Bushire	28
" Bunder Abbas	14	" Linga	31
" Linga	16		Jan. 1874.
" Bahrein	19	" Bunder Abbas	2
" Bushire	18	" Muscat	4
" Gwadur	20	" Gwadur	8
" Mahomerah	20	" Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSREH	21	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and established with Her Majesty's Indian Mails from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam ship KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. E. Withers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st December 1873, at 2 P.M.

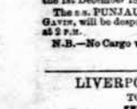
The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. B. Gayer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 1st DECEMBER.



THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,351 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P. effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

Rate to Liverpool ..... Rs. 300.
" Suez ..... " 200.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th November 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others are well to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially available to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the benefit of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers proceed to India now-a-days by Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of enlarging the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards exhibited, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY and WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold	Bracelets	from £ 5 0 0 to £50
"	Ear-rings	" £ 1 10 0 " £10
"	Lockets	" £ 1 0 0 " £30
"	Suites	" £10 10 0 " £50
	Chains For Ounce	" £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets		from £10 to £100
"	Ear-rings	from £ 3 to £ 30
"	Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
"	Rings	from £ 5 to £500
"	Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)

37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,

AND

BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 1st December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 Tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserves the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

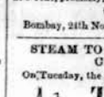
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th November 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons and 300 H.P.,) Capt. W. E. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and having also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 29th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

HYDASPES .....2,984 Tons, November 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow :

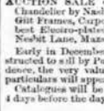
PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS £66
SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ADEN AND JEDDAH.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship SIR BARTLE FRERE, Commander G. M. Batts, on or about the 6th December, proximo.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. ANSTEY'S LIBRARY.

The SALE of Mr. ANSTEY'S LIBRARY will be resumed TO-DAY, at 7 A.M., commencing from Lot No. 1339.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Fitted Glass and Porcelain ware on the top-floor of the House, No. 5 in Meadow St. est, above Mr. Newbery's Shop.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at the above residence, the Household Furniture, &c., of Mr. William Weir, who has gone up-country, the same comprising cut glassware, dinner and breakfast services, plated articles and carved blackwood furniture, such as a large dining table in 4 pieces, pier, round, side, card, washing, dressing, and writing tables, coverstation couches, easy spring, bedroom, sofa and without arm chairs, sideboard, wardrobe, washpots, watreds, hat stand, wardrobe, chest of drawers, blackwood double bedstead, iron single bedstead, looking-glass, towel horses, screens, pictures, table lamps, double branch Tucker lamps, candlesticks, bath tubs, &c. The above will be on view, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst.

SALE OF Superior First-class Moulmein Teak Squares and Scantlings.

On TUESDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Pub ic Auction, at the Mazagon Darcokhana Bunder.

A quantity of superior First-class Moulmein Teak Squares and Scantlings, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, and a first-class full-toned semi grand mahogany Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, table ornaments, alabaster figures, pictures, books, plants, &c., at No. 26, Malabar Hill, on the road leading off Mount Pleasant.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of December next, sale commencing Precis ly, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above residence, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of Richard Ardill Dallas, Esq., LL.D., changing his residence, of which further particulars will appear in our next issue.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable household furniture, rich Chandelier by Nash, Hanging Lustres, handsome Pier Glasses in Gilt Frames, Carpets, Flower Vases, Table Ornaments, Clocks, best Bedsteads, Crockery and Glassware, &c., at No. 49, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

Early in December next Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned Residence, the very valuable household furniture, &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th November 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MUNICIPAL STORES.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. have been instructed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th day of November 1873, to sell, at 1 p.m., at the Municipal Store Yard, near the Arthur Crawford Market, a stock of unserviceable stores, consisting of pickaxes, iron buckets, old brass, bamboo and cane baskets, empty casks, iron powras, leather hose, iron bottles, padlocks, tarpaulin mats, yokes, wooden rafters and shafts, feeding troughs, old timber in pieces, iron washers, bl sting fuse, and sundry miscellaneous articles.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 27th November 1873.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Illustrated London News, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature: it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Tell-r,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Bookseller* says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either mirries or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

JOYCE'S

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

Patentees and Manufacturers,

57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. COLUMBIAN, 7,180 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain E. D. Stead, will leave for China on TUESDAY, the 9th December, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

3, Rampart Row, 26th November 1873.

CHIARINI'S

ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,

JUNCTION OF CRUICKSHANK AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROADS.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI.....Proprietor and Director.
SIGNOR E. DE GRETALDI.....Business Manager.
MR. J. S. TRIMBLE .....Advance Agent.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

REDUCTION OF PRICES!!!

IMMENSE ATTRACTION!

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class (Arm Chairs) Lower Circle .....Rs. 3
Second Class (Chairs) ..... " 2
Third Class Seats ..... " 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. Tickets to be had at the Circus Ticket Office, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED!!!

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE HANDBILLS!

In addition to the Usual Evening Performance

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

A GRAND GALA MATINEE

WILL BE GIVEN

For the Special Accommodation of Families living at a distance, on which occasion Children under 12 years of age will be admitted at Half Price to all parts of the House.

Door open at 2 P.M., Performance to commence at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—All Accounts against the Company to be sent to the Office at the Circus every MONDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock P.M.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.	13th April 1874.
16th do.	27th do.
3th do.	11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be HELD THIS DAY, at 12 noon, at the Office of the Chamber.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 27th Nov. 1873.

PATTERN MAKER.—REQUIRED by the B. B & C. I. Railway, a EUROPEAN or NATIVE competent to work from DRAWINGS and direct others. Salary will depend on capabilities. Apply to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Parell Works.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 1st December 1873, Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Offices will be REMOVED to No. 4, Church Lane, Bombay, (opposite Messrs. Cumine, Lyall, and Co.'s). All Communications, Parcels, and Cases should be addressed in full as follows :—KING, KING & Co., Army Agents, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

WANTED.—The Undersigned invites applications for the undermentioned places of TEACHERS for the ENGLISH SCHOOLS at TANNAH and ALIBAUG :—

2 Teachers who have passed for the Degree of B.A. Salary Rs. 75 and 60, respectively.
2 Teachers who have passed F.E.A. Examination. Salary Rs. 35 and 30, respectively.
1 Matriculated Scholar. Salary Rs. 20 and 15.

CRISHNRAO RAGHUNATH KANTACK,
Alibaug, 24th November 1873. Manager.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.

THE Undersigned respectfully begs to notify to the PUBLIC of his ARRIVAL at BOMBAY as Representative of the well-known WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, of NEW YORK, U.S. AMERICA.

His stay in this City will extend to the 10th proximo, when he will proceed to Calcutta to OPEN AGENCIES in that City. In the meantime he will be happy to give any information to parties wishing to purchase, or to those who may have already secured one of these invaluable Machines. All communications on the subject should be addressed to him, to the care of the Agents of the Company, Messrs. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE AND Co., No. 7, Large Bazaar St. cet.

The Undersigned also begs to inform the Public generally, and to intending Purchasers of Sewing Machines especially, that owing to the great reputation of the *Wheeler and Wilson Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines* a great number of imitation Machines of inferior quality said to be Wheeler and Wilson's systems have been imported into Bombay. Care should, therefore, be taken that these are not sold to them for the genuine article from Wheeler and Wilson, the cloth-plates of which are impressed with the name of the Company thus :—

WHEELER & WILSON, M. & G. Co.,
Bridgeport Conn.

And the dates of the Patents granted to A. B. Wilson, in addition to which the Company's Trade-mark is imbedded on the Machines.

The Undersigned on behalf of the Company also cautions the dealers in the Imitation Machines against representing them as genuine the WHEELER and WILSON, as it would clearly be a fraud.

All the descriptions of Sewing Machines made by WHEELER and WILSON can be had of the abovenamed Firm, who are the Sole Agents of the Company at Bombay.

S. H. WAGSTAFF,
Representative of the
Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne	at Rs. 40 per dozen.	
Sherry	" 25	"

LARRONDE FRERES'

Margaux	" 15	"
Chateau Lafite	" 20	"
Superior Old Cognac	" 25	"

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s

Madeira in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

REMINGTON & Co.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

AS SUPPLIED TO

The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured, by the Petrifying Liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.
Agents for Bombay .....WHEATLEY & Co.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d. ; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. and 23s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s. ; Purpose Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 25s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 30s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot. *Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.*

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E., would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalade; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence; and that each tin contains the *specified weight*. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

*** Awarded the "GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT" at the VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873, for the general superiority of their Manufactures.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ARTISTE,

GRACE EGERTON,

(MRS. GEO. CASE)

WILL PRESENT HER POPULAR

ENTERTAINMENT,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

FROM ABROAD AND AT HOME,

Including Musical Illustrations, rapid changes of Costume, and Impersonations of

ODD PEOPLE,

Written expressly for her by the well-known author

EDMUND YATES, Esq.

She trusts to receive that same liberal and enthusiastic support that was accorded to her on her last visit to Bombay in 1869.

During her recent sojourn in America and England much has been added to the already extensive repertoire of this well-known impersonator.

Mrs. GEO. CASE will introduce his newest and best Fantasias on the VIOLIN and ENGLISH CONCERTINA.

It is respectfully announced that these Performances will be strictly limited, as Mr. and Mrs. GEO. CASE are compelled to leave India very speedily for Australia. This will be the only Performance of the above Entertainment.

The next Entertainment will take place on TUESDAY, December 2nd, when there will be an

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .....Rs. 4 | Stalls .....Rs. 3
Do (Family of 3) " 10 | Gallery ..... " 2
Pit..... " 1

Tickets and Box Plan at Mrs. P. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

Doors open at 8-30 ; Performance commencing at 9 P.M.

MR. DAVID GEORGE UNDERWOOD is AUTHORISED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

A. & R. CROWE & Co.

Tuticorin, 4th November 1873.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., No. 3, Church Lane, when the following Resolutions will be proposed before the Meeting, viz. :—

1st.—That the Capital of the Company be increased from Rupees 5 Lacs to Rupees 6,25,000 by the issue of 500 new quarter Shares of Rupees 250 each, to meet the cost of Machinery for Weaving and the extension of building therefor.

2nd.—That one such quarter Share be offered to every holder of one whole Share in the Company, and that the Directors be authorized to dispose of any such new quarter Shares not taken up in such manner as they may think most beneficial to the Company.

3rd.—That Calls on these quarter Shares be made by the Directors at such time as they may deem necessary or expedient.

4th.—That quarter Shares shall be transferable in the same manner as the old Shares of the Company, and that every registered holder of four quarter Shares shall be entitled to exchange the same for one whole share of the Company, and to become entitled to vote in respect thereof, but that no holder of any less number than four quarter Shares shall be entitled to any vote in respect thereof and that four quarter Shares shall count as one vote,

By Order of the Directors,

ધનજી જેઠા ની. કે.

i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th November 1873.

TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT of MARINE up to 1 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, for the conveyance HENCE to the ANDAMANS of SEVENTY NATIVE CONVICTS, more or less, with proportionate number of Native Warders and Military Guard, and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel; the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and Medical Comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be landed over to the Port Officer at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on a bill from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of Articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of Provisions during the Voyage, the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the Articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final medicum of the passage money.

6. The words "TENDER FOR CONVICTS" should be superscribed on the Covers of Tenders.

7. The Agents or Masters tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering, will be required to supply Convicts, such Government Stores as may be sent with the Convicts for their use at the Andamans, which will consist of spare suits of clothing, drinking and cooking pots only, which should be made over with the Convicts at the port of debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charterparties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 23th Nov. 1873.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'S RESIDENT TRANSPORT OFFICER, BOMBAY DOCKYARD, up to one o'clock P.M. of the 29th December 1873, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT of PROVISIONS specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Provisions for the Indian Troop Service."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

Detail.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Where and when to be delivered.	Instalments deliverable and speed.	Amount of deposit to be lodged with tender or before opening it.	Amount of additional Security to be lodged.	Quality of Supply.
Beef, fresh ..... Rs.	Twelve months.	To be weighed and delivered on board any of H. M.'s Indian Troopships and approved by Receiving Officer.	As required.	10 per cent. of amount of Contract.	20 per cent.	Best quality.
Chillies ..... "						
Coriander Seed ..... "						
Cummin Seed ..... "						
Dhall ..... "						
Firewood ..... "						
Fish, salt ..... "						
Ghee ..... "						
Garlic ..... "						
Mutton, fresh ..... "						
Pepper { Whole ..... "						
Pepper { Ground ..... "						
Rice ..... "						
Salt, common ..... "						
Turmeric ..... "						
Vegetables ..... "						
Arrowroot ..... "						
Biscuit (Commissariat made) ..... "						
Do. Powder ..... "						
Currants ..... "						
Celery Seed ..... "						
Chocolate ..... "						
Candles, of sorts ..... "						
Colza Oil ..... "						
Desiccated Milk ..... "						
Disinfecting Powder ..... "						
Flour ..... "						
Lemon Juice ..... "						
Lime Juice ..... "						
Mutton Broth ..... "						
Mustard ..... "						
Malt ..... "						
Oatmeal ..... "						
Preserved Fowl ..... "						
Pickles ..... "						
Preserved Potatoes ..... "						
Raisins ..... "						
R

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

EXCHANGES on London is again lower, and the rates quoted are barely maintained.

In Government Securities there is almost nothing doing.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight .....Rs. 10 5/16d.
Credit Bills, do. .....Rs. 10 7/16d.
Documents, do. .....Rs. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....Rs. 9 15/16d.
Credit, do. .....Rs. 10 5/32d. to 3/16d.
Documents, do. .....Rs. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, demand .....Rs. 9¾d. nominal.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞
Do demand ..... 100⅛ to 3/16

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do. demand..... 99 15/1 0 par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 223½ to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 110½
Four & half per cent. 106½
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 103½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 .....92⅛
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond .....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand..... 4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10 7/8
Carolus 200
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 59¾ to 59¾
Gold Leo 17
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 17-9
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged. Little or nothing doing.

London { Cotton ..... } 2-10-0
{ Cases ..... } 2-15-0
{ Seeds ..... } 2-6-3
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d.
{ Wooden Ships ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal.
{ Myrabollams ..... £2 0s. 0d.
{ Oil bills ..... £1 10s.
Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ..... } No ship.
{ Coffee ..... }
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 10s. 0d.
Venice ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool ..... £3 2s. 6d.
Havre Cotton ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via { Wheat ..... £2 0s. 0d.
Suez Canal ... { Seeds ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
{ Cotton ..... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Chi ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 per ton.
{ ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
{ Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value Rs.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
160,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88xd.
32,000	1,000	all	15 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New ...	762½
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	362½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,110
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	180
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	450 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	200
20,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	124
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21|9-20	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	241
.....	£20	10|9-16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43|16-20	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19|5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,400
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Freo Land & Pier Co., Ld.	168
750	2,000	2,000	80 p.a.	Mazagon Land	930
58,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	385

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,480
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,715
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,950
300	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,285
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,755
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,245
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,400
200	1,000	all	100p.a.	Mowjee Spinning	1,285
800	2,500	all	150p.a.	Oriental	3,650
600	2,500	400	200p.a.	Royal	2,150
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soondercas Spinning...	1,500

*For shares for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	180p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	900
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	315
150	12,000	11,000	100p.a.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,200
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200p.a.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,125
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New.....	275
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Darwar Company.....	900
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	4,200
350	2,000	all	250p.a.	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.....	5,500
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	435
300	1,000	all	70 p.a.	French Press Co	655
150	5,000	1,462	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co.....	800
200	400	250	60 p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	550
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	2,000
120	2,500	750	125 p.a.	Princeof Wales Press....	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	600
400	850	750	135 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.....	510
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
125	850	all	90 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
400	1,000	all	80 pa*	Volkart United Press Co.,	900

*Per share for the half year.

SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

We have no change to report in the position of the market, and prices continue quite nominal. The demand for up-country markets is extremely poor, and consequently the dealers show no disposition to buy without a heavy concession in prices. The following sales are reported yesterday :—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings 45 in. 39 yds. 7 lb. Rs. 4 14 0
750 ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lb. ,, 5 11 0
450 pairs ,, Dhuties 44 in. 10 yds. ,, 2 0 6
300 pieces White Shirtings 36 in 40 yds. ,, 6 4 0

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 25th has nothing of any interest beyond a further reduction of half to one per cent. in the rate of discount charged by private bankers, which now stands at 5½ to 6 per cent. per annum. It is a long time back since we have had any mention in our public telegrams relating to the Bank of England's rates for accommodation, which, in face of such pretty large payments as we now and then hear of, and a heavy fall in the rates charged outside, must be considered to have been much reduced. A sum of £452,000 was paid into the Bank of England in the day. The Cotton Market at Liverpool closed steady, with Surats quiet but steady. Out of 12,000 bales which have changed hands in the day, 3,500 are Surats, which shows that an increased demand for our sorts continues. In prices there is no change at all, Fair Dhollerah being quoted at 5 9/16d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5⅞, and Orleans at 8¼. The Manchester Market is reported very dull, but our to-day's quotations, when compared with those of Saturday, show no change. The market for Coffee is said to be very strong, and prices are ruling in favour of sellers. The Cotton Market here has acquired some strength, and prices may be quoted a shade higher. The following are our closing quotations :—

Old Dhollerah and Bhowanggur .....Rs. 180 to Rs. 185
,, Oomrawuttee ..... ,, 181 to ,, 185
,, Sawgimed ..... ,, 187 to ,, 190
,, Compta ..... ,, 192 to ,, 196
New Oomrawuttee, Feb. delivery..... ,, 205 to ,, 207
,, Akote ,, ,, ... ,, 209 to ,, 210
,, Broach, March ,, ... ,, 226 to ,, 228
,, Hingunghaut Jan. ,, ... ,, 238 to ,, 240
,, Dhollera April ,, ... ,, 189 to ,, 191

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

25 candies old Cutch ..... Rs. 169 to Rs. 171½
50 ,, ,, Broach ..... ,, 202
350 ,, ,, Sawgimed, 30 days..... ,, 187 to ,, 188
25 ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 185
25 ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 189
25 ,, ,, Khandeish ..... ,, 179
25 ,, ,, Dhollerah ..... ,, 194
75 ,, ,, New Broach 15th January... ,, 226
50 ,, ,, Khandeish ,, ... ,, 190

IN YARNS and **METALS** we have heard of no sales

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 22nd November 1873.

Open 411½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	46,966 0 0
Merchandize	54,450 0 0
Earth Trains	386 0 0
Electric Telegraph	543 0 0
Total Rs.....	1,02,535 0 0

Corresponding week in November 1872.
Open 389½ Miles.

Coaching	42,968 0 0
Merchandize	56,593 0 0
Earth Trains	.....
Electric Telegraph	497 0 0
Total Rs.....	100,058 0 0
Increase Rs.....	2,277 0 0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Pearl (s)	Dort	Mandvee, Nov. 22.
26	Chasseur	Gioquell	Mauritius, Oct. 19.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Sir Robert Sale	Bales	Galle.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Pearl, to Cutch.
Steamer Columbian, to China, &c.
Steamer Cashmere, to Cutch Mandvee and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
21 Hindustan.....Renauland.....Bordeaux, Aug. 7.
,, Moulmein (s) .....Smith .....Rangoon, Nov. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
21 Peshawur (s) ....
,, D. of Sutherland.. ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
23 Othello (s) .... London via Colombo.
,, Satara (s) .... Calcutta.
,, Childers .... Melbourne.
24 Peshawur (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.
24 French ....Reunion .....Marsailles.

GALLE.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
23 Mooltan (s) .... Bombay.
,, Mirzapore..... ..... Aden.

DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Neera, s., 200 boxes tin plates, Young & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Streathclyde, s, 1 case stationery, M. Keekabhay ; 5 bales papers, Bhicoo Sazba & Co.
Khorasan, 5 cases maraschino, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM GENOA.

India, s, 4 hogsheads claret, D. S. Kemp & Co. ; 12 cases claret, Deschamps & Co. ; 20 cases casks and 6 cases butter, The London A. & A. Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—26TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shahpore, 400 bags galls and 2,000 bundles galls, Premjee Kunchordass ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.
Strathclyde, s, 11 bales hides, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 25 bales wool, Dawood Mahomed ; 80 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee ; 3 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co. ; 54 bales cotton, Jaithabhoy Jewarchund ; 130 bales cotton, H. Chason & Co. ; 27 bales cotton, Bhanjee Gopaljee ; 89 bales cotton, W. & J. Graham & Co; 66 bales cotton, Ruttonsey Poonsey & Co. ; 65 bales cotton, Cooverjee Dewjee & Co. ; 101 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Essack ; 2 bales wool, Rajoomull Ramchund ; 21 bales cotton, Morarjee Gokuldas ; 55 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 62 bales wool, Mooljee Jethia ; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co ; 6 cases sandalwood oil, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed.
China, s, 30 bales wool, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co. ; 110 bales wool, Jetha Pursotum ; 45 bales wool, Purmanund Parbhoodass ; 27 bales wool, Goculdass Hurjeewan ; 50 bales wool, Callianjee Pitambher.
Cerdic, s, 42 bales cotton, Richard Martin & Co. ; 400 bags wheat, Hajee Allarakia Hajee Essac ; 65 cwts horns, Nanseybhoy Gangjee.

FOR LONDON.

Isabella, 65 tons old iron, Johnson & Co.
Tiverton, 35 cases gum, Framjee, Sealy & Co.
China, s, 29 cases mother o' pearl shells, Canjeebhoy Nanjee ; 20 cases moye teeth, Currimbhoy Hassonbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

India, s, 2 bundles skins, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

China, s, 200 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

China, s, 2 bundles silk, Behrend Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Behar, s, 1159½ chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 24.

Wood, Colonel, 14th N. I., to join, from England.

NOVEMBER 25.

Beauclerk, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, from England.
Orwin, Surgeon, Medical Department, on sick leave, from Poona.
Broughton, Captain, 26th M. N. I., on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 24.

Merriman, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kurrachee.

NOVEMBER 25.

Prince, 1st class Apothecary, Bengal Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.

NOVEMBER 26.

Hamilton, Sub-Lieutenant, 92nd High, landers to join, to Mooltan.
Price, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion 19th Regiment, on duty, to Allahabad.
Mitford, Captain, 14th Lancers, to rejoin, to Rawul Pindee.
Ward, Lieutenant, Bengal 60th Rifles, to rejoin, to Rawul Pindee.
Smith, Captain, Madras Royal Engineers, on duty, to Madras.
Wood, Colonel, 14th N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Henderson, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on duty, to Nusserabad
Hammond, Major, Madras Royal Artillery, on duty, to St. Thomas' Mount.
Duncan, Surgeon-Major, Bengal Medical Department, to join, to Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 1 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Nov. 28 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Dec. 5 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 13 ...	4-30 P.M. ...	No after packet
China	,, 2 ...	4-30 P.M. ...	5-30 P.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 1 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 24 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.
Teh postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pice.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pice.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—
For the United Kingdom.
Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by senders for transmission by any other route and conformin'ions conditions, be forwarded via Southampton
The Overland Mail Steamers, for the remainder of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Dec. 1	Monday.....	Dec. 22
,, ...	,, 8	,, ...	,, 29
,, ...	,, 15		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Date of departure from Bombay of the next Australian Mail Steamer—
Saturday .....Dec. 13

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday.....	Dec. 2	Tuesday.....	Dec. 30
,, ...	,, 16	,, ...	Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday	Nov. 24	Monday.....	Dec. 1
,, ...	,, Dec. 22	,, ...	,, 29

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.
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Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES—November 24th, at Akolah, West Berar, the wife of C. A. W. Davies, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, of a son.
EZRA—November 26th, at Sans Souci, Byculla, the wife of E. D. Ezra, Esq., of Calcutta, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARATHOON—November 24th, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of Albert Arathoon, Esq., of a daughter.
COWIE—November 21st, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain D. Cowie, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.
KEYES—November 22nd, at Bangalore, the wife of Colonel Keyes, Infantry, of a son.
PRINS—November 22nd, at Calcutta, the wife of Mrs. P. Anstruther Prins, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

OLIPHANT—HARE—November 20th, at St. Paul's, Ranchee, by the Rev. J. C. Whitley, Henry, L. Oliphant, B. C. S.; Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga, to Lillie, daughter of R. Hare, Esq., and niece of Colonel and Mrs. J. S. Davies, of Ranchee.
WILLIAMS—RICHARDSON—November 22nd, at Christ Church Bankipore, by the Rev. J. Richardson, assisted by the Rev. W Simpson, Edward Gwatkin Williams, Esq., to Edith Annie, eldest daughter of Robert J. Richardson, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

DEATH.

HOWARD—November 20th, at Bhaugulpore, Mary Laudale, eldest daughter of the late R. C. Howard, of Challa Factory.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1873.

THE Russians appear to have taken for their model, in the treaty they have just concluded with the Khan of Khiva, the ordinary form of engagement between the English Government and the Native States of India. In diplomatic documents of this kind the pretence of an equal understanding between the two contracting parties is studiously kept up. The native prince is honoured with all the usual titles of independent sovereigns, and the descriptive roll of his dignities is high-sounding enough to rejoice the heart of Sir Bernard Burke ; but this courtly etiquette is only used to veil the fact that the treaty has really been dictated by a Government of overwhelming strength to a helpless Royal puppet. As Charles I. said, when the Commons called upon him to give up his most cherished prerogative, "If I do this, I may still be called "by the name of king, and men may bow the "knee to me as before, but the power of governing the realm will have passed from me to you," so the native princes of protected or independent States in India know very well that the Governor General, who civilly writes to each of them as "my friend" and usually speaks of them as if they were hardly below Queen Victoria herself in rank, is in truth the autocrat that Lord Dalhousie once described himself to be in an indiscreet letter to the Nizam. What avails the royalty of a prince who is forbidden to wage war or make foreign alliances without the consent of the Paramount Power, who cannot keep on foot an army more than sufficient to fulfil the ordinary police duties of the country, and who has been obliged to let the troops of his attached but too exacting friend garrison all his strong places, and to give up the right of navigating his own rivers and using his own markets ? These, however, are the terms on which many Indian princes enjoy the privilege of being styled independent sovereigns ; and the Russians have condescended, in their negotiations formerly with the Ameer of Bokhara, and now with the Khan of Khiva, to imitate the policy which has made the English masters of India while relieving them from many of the responsibilities of government.

The Khan of Khiva, according to the telegrams, has accepted without reservation the position of a protected prince. He renounces the right to contract foreign relations of any kind whatever with any State except Russia. He cedes all the territory on the right bank of the Oxus to his conqueror, agrees to let Russia have the exclusive right of navigating the great river of Central Asia, permits the construction of piers, factories, and storehouses (it was unnecessary to add fortresses) on the left bank of the river, opens all Khivan territory to Russian trade, and finally consents to pay a tribute which does not seem very heavy in itself, but which is large enough, in proportion to the present poverty of the country, to secure to the Russians the power of interfering whenever it suits them during the next twenty years in the administration of the State. We now see how audaciously Prince Gortschakoff mocked the English Foreign Minister in telling him he might safely assure Parliament that the Russians would not remain in occupation of Khiva after having conquered the country. As was pointed out at the time, it was certain that Russia would keep this promise by refraining from the formal annexation of Khiva and at the same time occupying such points of vantage as would secure to her for ever all she could possibly have gained by annexation. The courtier-like Lord Granville, overcome by the near approach of the blissful day on which an English prince is to lead a Russian princess to the altar, will no doubt be perfectly satisfied with the way in which Prince Gortschakoff has fulfilled an engagement which the pressure of public opinion at home forced the English Foreign Office reluctantly to demand ten months ago. But even Lord Granville can hardly look at a map of Central Asia without seeing that the Russians have no more evacuated Khiva than the English would have evacuated Hindostan if they had given up part of the country to Native Chiefs but kept for themselves the sole right to navigate the Ganges and to build or occupy forts from Calcutta to Delhi. The illustration fails, in fact, to convey an adequate impression of the strength of Russia's new position, for the river Oxus is to Khiva what the Nile is to Egypt. Without the irrigating water from the river, Khiva, which is now a garden, would become a desert ; so that the Power which controls the water supply is really master of the country. Russia had previously, by the occupation of Samarcand, gained a similar control over the water supply in the valley of the Zerefshan, and thus reduced Bokhara to a state of helplessness ; so that now the great Northern Power rules all Central Asia to the frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan. The Oxus gives her a navigable water-way all the distance from the Sea of Aral to Khoja Saleh, the extreme post on the north-west frontier of Afghanistan ; and, further to the west, the possession of the railway from Poti to Tiflis and Baku on the Caspian, whence there is easy navigation to Resht, the terminus of Baron Reuter's new railway to Teheran, opens all Persia to Russian trade. Whatever the value, then, of the markets of Central Asia, they are lost to us now, for heavy transit duties will of course be placed on English goods to prevent competition ; and our Government will do nothing to open up routes from Turkey, India, or the Persian Gulf, by which English merchants could trade freely with Central Asia. The present prospects of Manchester are certainly not so brilliant that she can afford tamely to lose such a chance of finding new markets for her manufactures ; and, besides the commercial disadvantages under which England has been placed by the advance of Russia, the political danger of a collision between the two Empires has been sensibly increased by conquests which have brought their frontiers nearer together.

We are far from affecting to blame Russia for extending the bounds of her empire and forcing one tribe after another of barbarians to submit to her rule. To our thinking, the hypocrisy of finding fault with Russian ambition is as odious, in the mouths of men belonging to the race that conquered India, as the attempt to treat each fresh Russian triumph as if it were only a victory won by civilization is unworthy of sensible politicians. A vigorous young Empire like that of Russia must grow ; and, if it sustains its own growth by feeding on weaker nations, that is, always has been, and always will be, the way of any State worthy of a place in history. As for civilization, no doubt the sentiment is correct, that the substitution of the rule of the Czar of Russia for that of the Khan of Khiva is a benefit to humanity. But civilization does not alter men's passions, it only teaches us how to gratify them in a more luxurious and artistic manner. The march of civilization has not rooted out rancour and envy from men's hearts, or led nations to abjure selfish rivalries and abstain from warlike enterprises. Nations fight as fiercely as ever with one another ; the only difference is that they use more scientific weapons and employ surgeons to cure their wounded prisoners instead of cutting their heads off. There is a great, and, as it seems to us, a fatal tendency in England at the present day to guide the politics of the nation by the light of sentiment instead of fact. The fact of the steady and swift advance of Russia towards our frontier is undisputed ; but, though the consequences of aggressions so persistently and successfully carried out can be distinctly foreseen by all men who are not blind to the teachings of history, Englishmen take refuge in the simple faith that a civilized Power cannot wish to do us any harm, and so do nothing to hold Russia in check.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

THE question of holding a public meeting in Bombay in aid of the famine districts in Bengal is being mooted in native society, and we shall probably soon see an address forwarded to the Sheriff requesting that the meeting be convened. On all previous occasions when a famine has threatened a large district in India, the people of Bombay have manifested a very liberal spirit, and many wealthy natives, especially Parsees, have vied with each other in contributing very large sums of money for the relief of the sufferers. We trust that the old liberality will be apparent on the present occasion, and that those who have their capital unprofitably locked up will generously come to the aid of their fellow-countrymen.

Unfortunately for Bombay, local capital has passed into the hands of men who are unused to wealth, and who have no family associations which are likely to influence their generosity. The English-speaking natives are amongst the poorest in Bombay, whilst the Bhattias, Khojahs, and Memons hold the bulk of the wealth of the place. Would it not be well before the public meeting to which we have referred takes place, that the native press should use its influence with the classes we have named, and point out what is expected from our wealthy men ? Should not the leading men of these classes be named and invited to come forward to take an active part in the meeting in the first place, and subsequently to secure subscriptions for the sufferers. Mahomedans, Hindoos, and Parsees, can all recognize the distress of famine and realize its direct effects. None are so wanting in intelligence as to be unaware of the necessity of making a united effort to avert these effects. But it must be remembered that the worst effects of a food famine are manifested remotely, when the new crops are ready to be gathered in. It is then that the impoverished body becomes stricken with those fevers which quickly and surely destroy life. The best that Bombay can do will be but little ; we would however urge that it is the duty of every wealthy man not only to endeavour to sustain the character for liberality which this city has long enjoyed, but also to strive to mitigate as much as possible the great sufferings that must surely follow a famine so extensive as the coming one in Bengal threatens to be.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, 26TH NOVEMBER.

The Comte de Chambord has recently visited France. The Comte's official organ has published an article which is interpreted as an intimation of his intention to abdicate, and waive his claims to the throne.

The Ministry has been reconstructed : the Duc de Broglie being appointed Minister of the Interior and the Duc Decazes Minister of Foreign Affairs. All others remain unchanged with the exception of M. Benle, who retires.

PENANG, 26TH NOVEMBER.

Cholera has broken out on board the Dutch transports at Acheen.

LONDON, 25TH NOV., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.
Fair Dhollera 5 9/16d.
The Manchester Market has been very dull.
7 lbs. Shirtings..... 7s. 6d.
8½lbs. do. ..... 9s.
40's Mule Twist ..... 1s. 1½d.
The Market rate of discount is now 5½ to 6 per cent.
The sum of £452,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.
The heavy Bombay Mails of the 27th ult. via Southampton were delivered in London yesterday.
At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the directors resolved, replying to the recent communication of the Governor of Bombay, that although the condition of cotton is materially improved they are not prepared to recommend the absolute repeal of the "Cotton Frauds Act" of 1863, preferring such modifications as the Government of Bombay may suggest.

A REUTER'S telegram tells us that the latest official reports upon the condition of the crops in Bengal state that there is generally no change for the better. In the threatened districts the prospects are daily getting worse, more especially in the Patna division. In all the districts, rain is much wanted for the cold weather crops, and in some districts of the Patna division a large portion of the cold weather crops remain unsown these fields has been determined ; 23-bore holes for the same reason. In the eastern districts prospects are said to be fair.

H. M. S. KWANGTUNG sailed from Aden for Maculla on the 11th November, and will visit Berbera, Bulhar, Tajoora and Zailah.

IT is reported that Mr. J. Harrison, Agent to the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, will retire from the Company's service in March next.

UPWARDS of seventy tons of waste paper were lately sold by the Government at Madras, being papers connected with the taking of the late census.

SINCE his return to England Sir Samuel Baker has been suffering from a severe cold, and was confined to the house

which she made the most of, coming along at a splitting pace on the upper ground, having Maid of Kent, Chandos, Sterling, Cingalina, Hannah, Reflection, Pompadour, Bull's Eye, and Montargis in close waiting. King Lud, Sowcar, and Visor got badly off. Running thus in hot haste to the Red Post, Day Dream was in difficulties, and the mighty Sterling, despite his crushing weight, took up the running and came on with such power and dash that it seemed as if a feat unheard of in the annals of racing was about to be accomplished. But even such a horse as this was unequal to the task, and in a few more strides Montargis and Walnut had wrested the lead from Oxford's splendid son, the French colt immediately taking a length's advantage of Walnut, the Littleton, three-year old, being clear of Sterling, to whom succeeded Day Dream, Hannah, Maid of Kent, and King Lud, who had been gradually catching and passing his opponents. As they streamed up the hill the race was confined to these seven horses. Two hundred yards from home Newhouse sat down to ride Walnut, and the colt answering gamely, caught Montargis, and a punishing struggle for the last seventy yards ensued, but failing quite to get up, suffered defeat, as I have already mentioned. Standing near the Jockey Club Stand I thought Walnut had just won, but the angles are so great at Newmarket that it is very easy to be deceived, especially on such a wide course, there being a breadth of 75 yards on the Cambridgeshire track. Sterling, who looked really magnificent and showed no temper, was third, beaten half a length, while he was only a head in front of King Lud, who was beginning to assert his superior staying powers at the finish. Day Dream was fifth, Maid of Kent sixth, Hannah seventh, Pompadour eighth, and Westminster last of all, and walked in with the crowd, very lame. The success of Montargis was satisfactory enough, for it is always pleasing to see a good animal win, and the performance was no mean one, for he had 7st. 13 lb. on his back to the 6st. 7 lbs. of Walnut. This colt, it will be remembered, ran very well last year in the Middle Park Plate and was strongly fancied for the Derby, in which he performed badly. He ran twice at Doncaster and was beaten, but in his own country he had shown signs of having returned to his old form. All the French sports[illegible]n heavily on him, and the lucky brothers Christie have netted a small fortune. Carrott has atoned for throwing this race away on Cerdagne, who was second to Westminster in 1869, and French horses have now won it three times. Bull's Eye never showed really dangerous in the race, nor did Reflection after the first quarter of a mile. Severe influenza kept Feve and Picate in their stables. Maid of Kent was nothing like conspicuous, nor was Thorn, who, however, beat his stable companion, the much-fancied Kelchburne. The late comers Sir Walter Tyrrell and old Westminster both ran very badly. The winner looked cleaner and altogether more like business than I have seen him this year. The time was 2 minutes 9½ seconds—not bad, considering it was run in deep ground and in the face of a storm of wind and rain. The following are the terms of the race and the names of runners :—

The Cambridgeshire Stakes of 25 sovs each, 10ft. and 5 if declared with 300 added; certain winners extra; second to receive 50 sovs; Cambridgeshire Course (one mile 240 yards). 208 subs, 73 of whom pay 5 sovs each.

7	13	Count de Juigne's Montargis, by Orphalin—Woman in Red, 3 yrs	Carrott 1
6	7	(in Bb. ex.) Mr. Foy's Walnut, 3 yrs	Newhouse 2
7	9	Mr. F. Gretton's Sterling, 5 yrs	Custance 3
7	9	(in Bb. ex.) Lord Lonsdale's King Lud, 4 yrs, Bruckshaw 4	
8	9	Baron Rothschild's Hannah, 5 yrs	Parry 0
8	7	Mr. W. R. Marshall's Shannon, 5 yrs	T. Osborne 0
6	8	Mr. E. N. Batt's Thorn, 3 yrs	Osborne 0
8	3	(in Bb. ex.) Mr. Lawrie's P. repadour, 4 yrs. T. Cholmeley 3	
8	2	Colonel Arleton's Hamlet 4 yrs	Jeffery 0
6	0	Mr. Savile's Reflection, 3 yrs	Muldowney 0
8	0	Count Rensel's Hochstadter, 3 yrs	Goater 0
8	0	Mr. H. Chaplin's Bethnal Green, 4 yrs	Constable 0
7	12	Mr. Lefevre's Lightheaver, 4 yrs	Lynch 0
7	10	Mr. Hope's Westminster, aged	Hasson 0
7	10	Mr. Hemming's Chandos, 3 yrs	Loates 0
7	7	Mr. A. Astle's Merevale, 4 yrs	Lowe 0
7	5	Mr. E. Brayley's Soucar, 6 yrs	Morgan 0
7	5	Mr. H. S. Kenworthy's Barefoot, 5 yrs	G. Cooke 0
7	0	(in Pb. ex.) Mr. F. Douglas's Day Dream, 4 yrs	Ross 0
6	13	Mr. E. Etches's Quail, 5 yrs	Fordham 0
6	12	Mr. D. James's Redworth, 3 yrs	H. Webb 0
6	9	Mr. Somerville's Oxford Mixture, 3 yrs	T. Brown 0
6	7	Mr. T. V. Morgan's Xanthos, 4 yrs	C. W ell 0
6	7	Mr. A. H. T. Newcombe's Kelchbourne, 4 yrs	Garrett 0
6	4	Mr. Merry's Bull's Eye, 3 yrs	Loates 0
6	2	Mr. C. Rayner, jun.'s Reflection, 3 yrs	W. Clay 0
6	1	Mr. Kliam's the Bishop, 4 yrs	Bowman 0
6	1	(in Bb. ex.) Mr. W. St. Crawford's Ro al Georg 3 yrs	Morbey 0
5	7	Mr. Johnstone's Cambusdang, 3 yrs	Th mpson 0
5	12	Mr. Hockin's Sir Walter Tyrrell, 5 yrs	Miller 0
5	12	Mr. Platt's Maid of Kent, 3 yrs	Archer 0
5	12	Mr. A. Yyneman's Visor, 3 yrs	C. Archer 0
5	11	Mr. Mackey's Cingalina, 3 yrs	Empty.
5	10	(in Bb. ex.) Mr. Ba dolf's Little Tom, 3 yrs	Weedon 0
5	9	Mr. C. S. Hardy's Merodach, 3 yrs	F. Jeffery 0
5	7	Mr. Spencer's Bonfman, 3 yrs	T. Clay 0
5	7	Lord Annesley's c by Knight of St. Patrick—Dulcie made, 3 yrs	Major 0

BETTING BEFORE THE START.

6 to 1	agst Walnut.	100 to 3	agst Westminster.
7 to 1	— King Lud.	40 to 1	— Montargis.
8 to 1	— Bull's Eye.	40 to 1	— Hochstadter.
100 to 8	— Sir Walter Tyrrell	50 to 1	— Visor.
100 to 8	— Day Dream.	50 to 1	— Hannah.
20 to 1	— Reflection.	80 to 1	— Pompadour.
20 to 1	— Maid of Kent.	50 to 1	— Harebt.
20 to 1	— Kelchburne.	60 to 1	— Thorn.
25 to 1	— Little Tom.	100 to 1	— Cingalina.
25 to 1	— Royal George.	1000 to 8	— Shannon.
30 to 1	— Sterling.	1000 to 8	— Bethnal Green.
33 to 1	— Emonade colt.	1000 to 6	— Lightshouse.
33 to 1	— Ripponden.		

If wrong in the Cambridgeshire I was absolutely right in selecting the winner of that crucial race the Criterion, which Miss Toto won very cleverly. The race was hardly an interesting one, for the only Derby horse of any pretentions amongst the runners was the still backward George Frederick. People say that Captain Machell has cause to congratulate himself that his offer of 8,000 gs. for this colt, which was made during the first October week, was declined. Time will show this very promising brother of Albert Victor to be worth every penny of that sum. The Glasgow Stakes produced a tremendous race between Minister and Atlantic, the riding of Fordham and Maidment being splendid, the former winning by a supreme effort. Prince Charlie added another to his long list of wins, after an apparently sharp struggle with Blenheim. There was something to spare, however, in the neck, by which his new pilot—T. Connon, vice T. French, deceased—landed him the winner of the All Aged Stakes, and another half stone would not have turned the tables. The New Nursery Stakes treated us to another "ding dong" finish between Fordham and Webb, who respectively bestrode Slumber and Vengeresse when the former was allowed to walk over. After the race the Jockey Club met and passed two evil measures; the effect of one being the resumption of two-year old racing at Lincoln in the spring, and that of the other the doing away with the Middle Park Plate. The Duke of Hamilton's Favonius and Silvia filly are about to retire from the turf on matrimonial projects intent.

A movement is on foot at Halifax to raise $6,000 in order to send George Brown to this country to row a match with J. H. Sadler for the championship of the world. But Robert Bagnall claims to be champion, and offers to row Brown for £400 a-side, and will allow reasonable expenses to pull on the Tyne. The enterprising proprietor of the *New York Herald* offers a piece of plate, value £1,000, to be contested for on American waters by English and American University crews. Even this handsome prize will hardly tempt our 'varsity oars to cross the Atlantic. There appears to be no lack of heavy men at Oxford for the trials this year, and I hear good accounts of their new bow, Mr. Todd, who rowed in the Eton eight at Henley last year; also of a very powerful No 3, in Mr. White, who rowed in the Brasenose Torpid this year.

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HINDOO REFORMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While I right gladly endorse the opinions expressed by yourself in your editorial, and by other writers whose letters have appeared in your paper lately, regarding the conduct of the Ahmedabad Judge, as also the praises bestowed upon the late Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba and Mr. Karsandas Mulji, I cannot help remarking that both yourself and your correspondents have lost sight of another Hindoo gentleman besides the above two, equally deserving of notice, who also defied the terror of excommunication till the end of his life and was well-known for his sincerity to the cause of true reform, Rao Bahadoor Ramchundra Balcrishna. He was the first Hindoo gentleman from this side of India who dared to cross the *kala pani*. I am sorry to see that none of the deceased gentleman's numerous friends have come forward to do him justice. Hoping you will give these lines an insertion in your columns.—I am, &c.

24th November. V. B. J.

PARSEE WIDOWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in your to-day's issue a letter signed "H. H.," who complains that there are many young widows in the Parsee community who dislike to remarry; and he adds, in support of his argument, that there are four widows in his own family! I feel compassion for your correspondent, as there are four young widows in his family with an aversion to re-marriage; but from this it does not follow that such is the case with Parsees in general.

Without dwelling upon this matter at great length, I assure you, *in fine*, that Parsee widows, from thirty to forty years old, seldom fail to re-marry, exceptional cases being out of the question.

Sir, I believe if you were to afford some space in your valuable journal to these lines, they will serve important purposes—that of correcting the erring judgment of the correspondent, and of correcting those who might have formed wrong notions from the letter about the social life of the Parsees.

N. B. M.

MODIFICATION OF THE TELEGRAPHIC TARIFF TO INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you are aware, this Company announced in its report for the year 1872 that the Company was doing its utmost to bring about for messages exchanged with India, China, Australia, &c., the introduction of a word tariff.

With this view the Indo-European Company procured the meeting at Vienna of a conference of the States interested in Indian communication and in the Indo-European lines, and I have the pleasure to inform you that it was there resolved to introduce on and after November 15th for messages exchanged between Great Britain and India the word tariff beginning with a 10 words minimum at a rate of £2; each word thereafter being charged 4s.

As soon as the consent of the Governments concerned shall be received the minimum number of words will be reduced from ten to five.

The Company could not secure the adoption of the word tariff beginning with one word, nor would the Trans-Indian lines accept for the present the application of the word tariff to messages exchanged with places beyond India.

The Directors believe that at the next International Telegraph Conference which takes place at St. Petersburg the word rate pure and simple will be applied to all messages exchanged with extra European countries, but it is the intention of the Board of this Company to the utmost extent of their power to hasten the complete application of the word principle of charge to all classes of messages passing over the Indo-European line.

The new Tariffs will be published in a few days.—I am, &c.,

W. ANDREWS,
Manager and Secretary.

London E. C., 21st October.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PAUNCHGUNNY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

You have had, recently, two leaders on the importance of fostering the hill stations of Western India, and of resorting to them for the restoration of health. I should like to supplement, in a small way, your observations on this subject by describing my experiences of Paunchgunny, whither I have been driven, by failing health, from Bombay. The station is reached through Wace; that is, the traveller must turn at Kowta (on the Poona-Sattara mail road) and proceed to Wace, six miles on one side, where there is a capital traveller's bungalow and an experienced mussman. The bungalow is situated on the banks of the Krishna, and is a pleasant place withal. Here the traveller must either yoke a pair of bullocks to his phaeton, or have the conveyance dragged by coolies, except in the hot season, when the mail contractor will be in a position to supply ponies all the way between Kowta and Paunchgunny. From the Wace bungalow the road winds very easily and pleasantly by the Pussurnee Ghaut, nine miles, and the ascent can be performed (with bullocks to the carriage) in five hours. The journey *from Poona* cost me as follows :—

1	Phaeton with post horses to Wace, and bullocks to Paunchgunny	Rs.	30 0 0
5	Toll tars, which the phaeton contractor declined to pay	„	2 8 0
1	Baggage cart	„	3 8 0*
	Total	Rs.	36 0 0

multiplied by as many carriages and carts as may be required. Having a large family with me, the total cost of transit was heavy. The *time* consumed on the trip was—

From Poona to Wace	10 hours.
„ Wace to Paunchgunny	5 „
	15 hours.

The bagga ge carts, however, took 36 hours to arrive from Poona. From Wace, while ascending the Pussurnee Khind, a decided change in the temperature will be felt, and it all depends very much upon the state of the traveller's health how he appreciates it. Speaking for myself, having left Bombay considerably lowered in vitality I could not react sufficiently, and so did not feel grateful for the cold, in which however my children revelled, as they walked all the way between Wace and Paunchgunny, and more, too, as they were constantly running backwards and forwards between the carriages to show this or that specimen they thought the grown-up people would like to see. At the eighth mile from Wace the road curves northwards, and Paunchgunny opens at once into view, looking like nothing in the world so much as a Swiss village. The pleasant effect of this sudden view is heightened by the contrast of the barrenness of the scenery in the last few miles traversed. The station slopes north-westerly, and all down this slope tall fir trees and groves of spruce-pine produce a very picturesque effect, interspersed here and there by cottages whose chimneys present a feature which appeals at once to the heart of an exile from home. This is the view as the traveller is abreast of an elevation which I afterwards learnt was known by the (at present) very inappropriate name of "Break-nose Point"; but of this latter more hereafter. To the east of Paunchgunny rises a bluff 500 feet in the air, and forms an efficient natural protection to the station from the blighting influences of the east wind. *This is one of the greatest advantages of a perennial residence at Paunchgunny, namely, the protection from the land winds*, and invalids should take a note of it. The mile or two from Break-nose Point being soon traversed, the traveller may be considered as housed in the fifteenth hour of his journey from Poona.

There are altogether twenty-two houses on the hill, the names of which, and their owners and occupiers' names at present, I give below :—

Houses' Names.	Owned by.	Occupied by.
Harold Cottage	Mrs. John Chesson.	Empty.
Lionel „		
Dereham „		
Totness		Mr. Mulroony, the Superintendent.
Maidstone	Mrs. James Chesson	Mr. Yeats.
———	Dr. Blandy	Mrs. Stubbs.
———	Mrs. Campbell	Mrs. Campbell.
———	Mrs. Llewellyn	Mrs. Llewellyn.
Preston	Mrs. Woodhall	Mr. O'Brien (School.)
Dalkeith Cottage	Mr. Wilson	Mr. Wilson.
Enfield Cottage	Mrs. Stevens	Mrs. Stevens.
Bessie Villa	Mr. Lawson	Rev. Mr. Wells.
Glory Cottage	Mr. Lawson	Mr. Budd.
Mary „	Mr. Lawson	Empty.
Flora „	Mr. Lawson	Mrs. Lawson.
Hilton Lodge	Mr. Judge	Mr. Judge.
Clarewont	Dr. J. Anderson	Empty.
Craig-end Cottage	Mr. Mackenz'e	Mr. Mackenzie.
Arthur Cottage	Mr. Mackenzie	Empty.
Wilson Cottage	Mr. Mackenzie	
Ramiah's house	Ramiah	Do.
The Bhattia's house	A Bhattia	Do.

Rents of course vary according to the demand, but for short periods a large cottage can be got for Rs. 60 a month, and a small one for Rs. 25 or 30, with a reduction on this if taken on lease. People had better bring their own servants from Bombay, as there are none here sufficiently adept at household work, though the natives are civil and willing; their average wages is four annas a day, or say Rs. 7 a month. There are no Borahs' shops, though hawkers from Sattara and Poona occasionally visit the hill; but many household necessaries can be obtained from a small shop kept here by Mrs. Lawson, which offers a convenience. There are, however, *three* licensed vendors of spirits among twenty-two families—in my opinion too many by two, and I should call the attention of the Collector of Sattara to this point. I found all the people on the hill eager to regain or to retain health, and all abstemious to a degree, so that the multiplicity of liquor-sellers argues the mere encouragement of rivalry between people, each of whom wishes to be considered more enterprizing than the other. I heard of the bread at Paunchgunny being bad, and that people here had to send to Mahableshwur for that article, but have been agreeably disappointed. A Goanese baker now turns out excellent loaves, which he sells at eight per rupee. Biscuits (sweet and Nuggur) can be had from him at three per rupee, but they should be bespoken. He is, moreover, equal to excellent buns, and possibly to confectionary, but of the latter I cannot as yet speak from experience. Respecting other articles of food I paid the following prices :—

Milk, 12 seers per rupee.
Mutton, 7 lbs. per rupee.
Beef,† 16 to 20 lbs. per rupee.
Eggs, 2 annas a dozen.
Fowls, 6 annas each, or thereabouts.
Plantains, 1½ annas a dozen.
Goavas, 1½ annas a dozen.
Potatoes, 2 annas a seer.
Butter, 2 seers per rupee.
Cocoanut Oil, 5 annas a bottle.
Rice (indifferent) should be got from Poona.

Generally the vegetables are plentiful and cheap, and it must not be overlooked that the *seer here means two Bombay seers!* Owing to the vegetable oils congealing in this temperature it were better to bring up kerosine oil for burning, though at a pinch it can be bought from Mrs. Lawson at eight annas a bottle. The meat is very good, but not so good as the residents here wish to make out; at any rate it is equal to good Bombay mutton. My idea is that a family of four persons can live here very well within Rs 100 a month. The drinking water is especially good, but I did not know at first where to apply to for the best. The servants to save trouble fetched it from the nearest spring to my house, but care should be taken to have water fetched from a spring near to "Totness": the exact spot will be pointed out by any of the old residents.

I had better at once here say that every new comer receives from those who have preceded him at Paunchgunny which the Diocesan Board of Education had opened under the management of a University man by the name of Blunt Wilkinson. This man was a great failure; he was too clever for his work, which included plodding attention to classes very low down in the scale of the Government tests; but the fault of the failure is less his than the Board's, who should have known better. They have since and now got the proper man, and, having done so, I hear they are on the point of perpetrating another blunder, which is to remove him at once to Bombay to open a school in the Fort, and, so abandon the project of a boarding school at Paunchgunny. What inconsistent people! Only the other day they deluged the Presidency with arguments why such an institution here was absolutely necessary, and entered into reasons why it should and must succeed. Now they eat all their words because a conspicuous mismanagement on their own part frustrated their good intentions, and brought discredit on the arrangement they made. Retaining all the arguments then used, it may be said that they have for the first time received judicious and proper practical treatment from Mr. O'Brien, and to my mind it were a thousand pities were the Board to throw up their excellent plan of maintaining a high-class boarding school at this very healthy station. His Lordship the Bishop passed by Paunchgunny the other day from Mahableshwur to Bombay, but he preferred to stay many hours at Wace waiting for his dak rather than at this place: possibly because he wished to escape from the battery which a deputation of the residents here was prepared to open on him as the ultimate referee of questions connected with the work of the Diocesan Board of Education.

A few evenings ago an old resident on the hill, Mr. G. S. Judge, gave one of his usual parties to the children on the hill, and there were above thirty little ones mustered, as well as a considerable sprinkling of children of a larger growth. Mr. and Mrs. Judge are well esteemed here as contributing very largely to the happiness of a residence at Paunchgunny. The party broke up late at night, and I here take the opportunity to say that while in daylight, from the time that the sun lights up the masses of hills about here, until he clothes them in regal purple at night-fall, Paunchgunny is delicious out of doors. But after night-fall, nothing can be more gloomy than its dark walks, overshadowed with trees, and pervaded all around with a chilly cold which the darkness only intensifies.

There are rumours of a panther knocking about here now. I myself, in company with others, distinctly saw his spoor at "Break-nose Point." The Superintendent should, I think, insist upon the cutting down of the long grass in the compounds of houses earlier than in November. The grass at present affords a hiding-place to wild animals, and, moreover, is liable to take fire. In connection with this "Break-nose Point," which is the only "point" here, the name is absurd, for there is not an easier ascent or descent in all the Presidency as the road to the summit of this hill. I believe that there was a time when surprising explorers did stumble on their noses (hence the name), but now and for ever hereafter it is simply incongruous. If the residents of Paunchgunny will take the advice of an outsider like me, they will connect this "point" with the name of one who has been all in all for their beloved sanatarium, namely John Chesson, and henceforth call the hill "Chesson's Point": this will be a graceful commemoration of their appreciation of his great personal labours in behalf of the place.

Another observation of this nature I wish to make is, to ask house-owners why they have taken pains to erect their houses on the verge of the cliff, so as to secure every possible advantage of an extensive and picturesque view, and then straightway planted trees in front which have grown and do at present greatly obstruct that view? People now have to dodge between trunks and foliage in order to get a glimpse of the view from the verandahs of their houses.

† None on the hill; brought twice a week from Mahableshwur.

PARELL ACCIDENT FUND.

THE annexed is a further list of subscriptions received on account of the Parell Accident Fund :—

G. Cotton, Broach	Rs.	10	0 0
Jamsetjee Nowrojee	„	10	0 0
Ruttonjee Daboo, Nowsaree	„	10	0 0
Jehangeerjee P.	„	5	0 0
Rev. F. L. Wells	„	10	0 0
W. G. Bourne	„	10	0 0
Stations Masters and staff at the following Station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway—			
Broach	„	13	8 0
Nowsaree	„	21	10 0
Surat	„	27	8 0
Etola	„	7	0 0
Pallej	„	3	0 0
Chamargaum	„	3	0 0
Un-lesar	„	8	0 0
Umlaar	„	15	0 0
Billimora	„	5	0 0
Bulsar	„	0	0 0

* This fluctuates sometimes to Rs. 5 by an ascending scale. I got return carts fortunately

BOMBAY.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE CASE, we would remind our readers, give their first entertainment in Grant Road Theatre this evening.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Enquiries are being made by the police as to the whereabouts of one Mr. James Watkins, late of Ceylon.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. Motiram Rajaram, Deputy Educational Inspector, examined several Government schools at Kaira last week.

DR. STEDMAN.—This gentleman, who was for a long time one of the Professors of the Grant Medical College, has, says the *Jami*, retired from the service.

THE CIRCUS.—We are glad to notice that the proprietor of Chiarini's Circus has reduced the charges for admission. The charge for admission to the first seats is now Rs. 3.

THE NEW SECRETARIAT.—The Political, Judicial, and the Oriental Translator's Departments will be removed to the new Secretariat building in the first week of December next.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday at Dhobie Talao concerning the death of one Jeevan Ramjee, a labourer. The jury found that he had committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday night, a seaman named John Steven, an inmate of the Sailors' Home, accidentally fell out of a window. He was seriously hurt, and was removed to the European General Hospital.

LECTURE.—Dr. Dhirajram Dulputram will read a paper before a public meeting, which is to be held this afternoon, at 6 o'clock, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on the "History of the Brahmo Somaj."

INCENDIARISM.—Mr. Propert, the magistrate of Kaira, is at present engaged in the investigation of a case, in which a fakeer, resident of Nerial, stands charged with burning three or four Government schools there.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—A Mahomedan lad, aged about thirteen years, named Bahadhur Fuzaloodin, who was abandoned by his parents, was yesterday ordered by Mr. Nana Morojee to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

THE TWO NATIVE POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS.—We learn from the *Bombay Summachar* that the committee appointed to consider the practicability or otherwise of amalgamating the Bombay and the Western India Associations have come to the conclusion that there are insuperable obstacles in the way of such an arrangement.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS, &c.—A Hindoo named Narayen Babajee, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway Company, yesterday appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant against one Sittaram Bhut, whom he charged with the theft of two gold ornaments, two currency notes for Rs. 20 each, and Rs. 12 in each, aggregating in value Rs. 237.

ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, a Parsee named Ruttonjee Hormusjee was charged, at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Mills, with illicitly selling by retail spirituous liquors without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a man named Emambux Rumzan was charged with assaulting a woman. On Tuesday night, while complainant was sitting on the platform of a shop, defendant went to her and gave her a slap on her face and then struck her with a stick on the right elbow. He was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees, and was also bound over to keep the peace.

A SEARCH FOR A MISSING WOMAN.—An old woman, accompanied by a child, went on Tuesday to a quarry-hole at Dongree to wash clothes. Both the child and woman went amissing, but search being made by the police, the child was found at the Elphinstone Bunder Road, but no trace could be obtained of the old woman, and it is suspected that she got drowned at the quarry-hole, as some of the clothes she had been washing were discovered lying near it.

THEFT OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.—A Musulman named Shaik Chand Goolam, employed at the G. I. P. Railway workshed in sewing tarpaulins, &c., was charged at the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with stealing four skeins of twine, valued at two rupees, the property of the Company. The prisoner was arrested yesterday by a policeman while passing out of the yard with the twine tied round his waist. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC, to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

March	Anstey	Inzoli.
Lancers	Cremorne	T. Herrman.
Pot Pourri	Ballo in Maschera	Verdi.
Valse	Love's Dream	Godfrey.
Aria	Rigoletto	Verdi.
Galop	Harum Scarum	
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.		

* We would remark that the "Anstey" march is perfectly new has never been played before, and is entirely a composition by Signor Inzoli.

A CURIOUS APPLICATION.—A Bania named Chuggun Tullockchand, residing at Kaira, appeared a few days ago before a native magistrate there and stated that he was willing to renounce any claim over his lawful wife, and that she might go anywhere she liked. It seems that the wife appeared some days previous before the same magistrate and charged her husband with refusing to support her. An order was made by the magistrate that the husband should pay eight rupees monthly for her maintenance. The man's object was to evade payment of the above order, which however was not achieved.

FIRE AT BYCULLA.—On Tuesday evening a fire broke out at Agreepada, Byculla, a native village verging on the Flats, in which several jowlee huts were burnt to the ground, and the greater portion of the property in them destroyed. The small manual engine belonging to the Soonderdas Mooljee's Spinning and Weaving Mills was despatched to the spot shortly after the fire was discovered and rendered valuable assistance in keeping the fire from spreading to the adjacent huts. The Mazagon steam fire-engine was at the fire also but it was not brought into any use, as there was a good flow of water supplied from the Vehar main. The origin of the fire is not known. The damage done to the property is estimated at about Rs. 415.

AN ORNAMENTAL FOUNTAIN.—A short time ago, Mr. Kessowjee Naik, the well-known Bhattia millionaire, made an offer to Government to build a large ornamental fountain near the police chowkey at Mandvie Bunder, situated in a central spot at the junction of two main thoroughfares, and at the same time undertook to build at his own expense a new chowkey on an improved modern plan in lieu of the present one. The fountain is to have a large basin like the Frere and Wellington Fountains, and to be surmounted by an ornamental clock tower, sixty feet in height. The whole will form a work of art which may compare favourably with the architectural beauties of the new Frere Town; and will be executed, we believe, under the superintendence of Mr. Rienzi Walton, Executive Engineer to the Municipality. The aggregate cost has been estimated at about Rs. 20,000. Government have thanked Mr. Kessowjee Naik for his public-spirited and generous offer, which has been accepted, and which, when carried into effect, will confer a boon upon the residents of the most thickly crowded part of the island.

THE Minister of Public Instruction in Egypt has arranged for the introduction of one of the genuine Wheeler and Wilson sewing machines into each of the girls' school in that country. This is an example worthy the attention of the Educational Department and private school-masters and teachers in India. The sewing machines must, we think, notwithstanding the low price of labour, become as generally used in this country as in England. It is only a question of time. In England, the example set by H. R. H. the Princess of Wales and many other of the high-born ladies of that land, of not only possessing as sewing machine but becoming expert in its use, has been very generally followed, and the "Wheeler and Wilson" is known as the pet of thousands of English families. The Wheeler and Wilson machines, are, we believe, very generally adopted on account of its extreme simplicity, and in order to illustrate the proportions to which their sewing machine business has attained, we may state that the Wheeler and Wilson Company make and sell 150,000 machines annually, that is about 500 per day. The machines made by Wheeler and Wilson and Company are turned out perfect in every respect and are easy of comprehension. They may be had in all varieties at the agent of the company, Messrs. Dosabhoy Merwanjee & Co., of this place.

OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH.—A very tasteful Church in connection with the Established Church of Scotland has been built at Secunderabad, Nizam's Territory. The opening services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Presbyterian chaplain at Bangalore, and Mr. Liston, the minister of the congregation. —*Deccan Herald.*

THE *Poona Barber*, not having succeeded in arousing public spirit in this country for the redress of their great and mighty grievances, have determined to send a petition to the Queen of England. We wonder whether their petition will ever reach Her Majesty. It is ruled that all petitions to the Home Government must come through the local Government.—*Id.*

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—The weather has become very cold during the past few days. Yesterday morning had quite the feeling of a crisp frosty morning in England. The cold lasted most of the day, but there is a variation of nearly twenty degrees in the thermometer during the day. The consequence is that influenza, fever, and colds of every description are very prevalent.—*Id.*

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE EDITOR AND PROPRIETORS OF THE "RAST GOFTAR."

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, Messrs. Kaikoroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, Byramjee Furdoonjee, and Merwanjee Furdoonjee the first the editor, and the latter two, proprietors of the "Rast Goftar" newspaper, appeared to answer to a charge of defamation preferred against them by Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Apakhtyar the editor of the "Parsee Punch" and "Apakhtyar."

Dr. Dallas appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta for the defence.

In anticipation of brisk work the Court was crowded by Parsees. Dr. Dallas, however, instead of opening the case on behalf of the complainant, applied to the Senior Magistrate to be allowed to transfer his client's case to the Third Magistrate's Court. He explained that there was a cross case pending before the third magistrate between the same parties, and the complainant in that case had in the first instance applied that both the cases be heard by Mr. Nana Morojee. Dr. Dallas' client had then objected to the transfer, but the first case having been already gone into before the third magistrate the day before, he now thought it advisable that both the cases be heard by him.

The Magistrate replied that he remembered an application of that nature having been made to him, and that after consulting his colleagues they had arrived at the conclusion that each magistrate should take his own case.

Dr. Dallas remarked that in the first instance, without meaning any disrespect for the third magistrate, his client had thought that his case had better be heard by his Worship, the first magistrate, on account of his great experience in the law of libel.

Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, on behalf of the defendant, stated that he had no special objection to the application, but he would remark by the way that his clients had strong grounds of complaint as to the manner in which the opposite side delay the proceedings much to the annoyance of and expense to his clients. He said that this was as much an application for a postponement as for transference. His clients were anxious to proceed with the case immediately.

After some desultory conversation the magistrate suggested that the cases had better be remanded, and the proper course generally in cases of defamation of character was to sue for civil damages. If somebody were to charge his Worship with poisoning his father or receiving bribes, he would at once come forward and take proper notice of it, and that also in the High Court in the short space of half an hour. But in cases in which editors abuse each other and call each other a fool or an ass, extreme measures were not necessary.

Dr. Dallas said to the effect that so far as his client was concerned he was not averse to adopt the valuable suggestion of his Worship, and he was ready to advise his client to listen to any terms which the other side may offer.

Mr. Pherozeshah, on behalf of the defendants, said that the matter had gone too far to be settled amicably. It was not a quarrel between one editor and another, but there were some graver issues involved in the case. His Worship would see, when the cases would be investigated, that the imputations were much more serious than his Worship thought. The libels on his client were not of one day or in one issue, but extended over a long period, and it was on public grounds his client was anxious to go on. The learned counsel said that the present case would not take up much of his Worship's time, as his client was prepared to be committed.

Dr. Dallas remarked that he would contend in the same manner that his client acted on public grounds also.

After some further conversation the magistrate postponed the case to Wednesday week, in order to consult with the third magistrate as to the application about the transfer.

HIGH COURT.—27TH NOVEMBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

Appeals for hearing.

73-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rabimbhoy Alladinbhoy v Dwarkadass Vussonjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
447-71—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Hurgopall Premsookhdass and another v Sooruttan Bhayer—Dallas and Lynch.
693-71—Dallas and Lynch—Limjee Jamsetjee v The Secretary of State &c.—Mr. Hearn.
289-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Abba Ahmed v Abba Osoman and another—Leithe and Sayani.
104-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Wittull Moolje and another v Govindrao Hirjee Patell and others—Leathes Crawford and Bicvey—Remington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

ROORKEE, 21st Nov.

COMING events cast their shadows before. Though I by no means intend to imply that the important personages sir ady assembled here are mere shadows, yet Roorkee has been thrown out of its even tenor of quietude, and has for several days past shown signs of some impending events of consequence. First of all, some three weeks ago, we had Colonel Christopher and Major Lane, of the Commissariat Department, who came to organize an effective establishment and arrangements for the supply of the most important of the requisites for the approaching campaign—food for man and beast. These officers, however, made only a short stay, and left after having put everything in train. But within the last few days evidence of real business being about to begin has become manifest, for general and staff officers have continued to drop in by ones and twos, and we have among us at the present moment Generals the Hon'ble F. Thesiger and Bright; Colonel Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General; Major Clark, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Wood, A.-D.-C.; Captain Trotter, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieut. Roberts, Deputy Asst. Quartermaster-General; Surgeon-Major Anchinleck, M. D.; the Rev. C. E. Wheeler, the chaplain to the Forces; besides Colonel Davidson and Lieutenant Christopher, of the Commissariat staff. Captain Wade, A.-D.-C., is also due to-day from Agra. I should not omit to add that sixty waggons of ordnance stores, all destined to be blazed away in the course of the next few weeks, have arrived from the Ferozepore arsenal. No troops have yet put in an appearance, and the 29th or 30th are about the earliest dates that will see any of the regiments marching in; nor have any of the umpire staff yet arrived. You are probably aware that the gallant beau *sabreur*, Colonel Richardson, C. B. Bengal Cavalry, is prevented by indisposition from taking up the command of the Cavalry brigade to which he stood nominated, but which now devolves on the senior and equally distinguished officer of the same arm attending the camp, viz., Colonel Sir F. Fitzwygram, 15th Hussars. The Roorkee garrison, comprising the right wing and headquarters of H. M's 109th Foot and the Sappers and Miners, are not allowing the present time to pass unprofitably. Colonel Maunsell, R.E., commanding the station, has laid down a programme for sundry field-days, at which his little force acquit themselves in a manner that augurs well for sustaining their high reputation, in the ordeal before them. The generals and the staff officers are likewise busy studying the country, and in other necessary arrangements.

The contingent commotion in the neighbourhood is by no means insignificant. A mail cart service has been organized to run between Saharunpore and Roorkee during the period of the camp, and commencing on the 25th instant; the different camps communicating with the Roorkee post office by means of runners. The telegraph department here, hitherto represented in the person of one solitary officer, has received two assistants; this office, however, is to work in conjunction with the camp telegraph offices. The Engineer Corps or Sappers and Miners have a very efficient office of this kind. Bazaar supplies show every tendency to rise in price; but as no heavy demands have yet been made on the *banniahs*, that most estimable corporation have little ground for taking merit for any present consideration they may exercise. It is quite true they are impatient for the opportunity to arrive to justify their raising prices. The Collector of the District, the Cantonment Magistrate, the Tehseeldar, and minor officials, *ad infinitum*, are busy making arrangements, though in strict conformity with the principles of political economy for the importation and regular supply of all necessaries that come under the head "Commissariat." The Murree Brewery has yet made no sign whether it intends, as at Hassan Abdal, supplying the camps with its prime ale. Messrs. Clarke and Co., from Mussoorie, have, however, taken up the house Belvidere, and intend to supplement the local trade in catering for the wants of the warrior hosts. Mr. Kitchen, of the firm of that ilk, has just returned from Calcutta, after having turned all the supplies intended for that market from the very ships in the river into this direction. So if fighting is provocative of thirst and hunger, no one need be ignorant of all the good things that are to be had for the mere asking, or next to it.

The country selected for themaneuvres is somewhat extensive, embracing all that ground lying between Jaoli, 20 miles south, Bhugwanpore, 6 miles west of Roorkee, and extending up N. E. in the direction of Hurwar. The general features 3 of this tract of country are such as will sufficiently exercise the contending forces without in any great measure harassing the men and cattle; in fact, a better selection than this neighbourhood could hardly have been made.

22nd NOVEMBER.

The camps, officers, magazine stores, &c., have all moved out to-day to Bhugwanpore, 6 miles from Roorkee, on the Saharunpore Road. The head-quarters of the camp are likely to be located there for good.—*Pioneer*.

INDIAN ITEMS.

PLANTING operations in coffee, cinchona, and tea are being extended vigorously in the Central Provinces. A Dimboola Coffee Company is now being formed, and its operations will give a fresh impetus to cultivation. Six more lots of crown forest land in the Maskeliya District are to be sold on the 26th instant, and six more in or near to the Dimboola District on the 10th proximo. The account's received of the probable outturn of the present coffee crop continue to be very unfavourable, and opinion at present inclines to the belief that the total export on the 30th September next year will stand at a figure nearer 500,000 than 700,000 cwts. It is still hoped that the former quantity at least will be considerably exceeded.—*Overland Ceylon Observer*.

WE regret to hear that Dr. Jermyn is compelled to leave Ceylon for England, in consequence of the serious attack of dysentery with which he was seized whilst at Trincomalee, and from which he is still suffering. We are told that the Bishop has taken passages for himself and Miss Jermyn in an homeward-bound steamer. No one can doubt the energy and zeal which Bishop Jermyn has displayed during his two years' residence here, though some of us may think it has not been a "zeal according to knowledge," and that a great proportion of the work he has done, founded on the Sacramentarianism that is foreign to the spirit and letter of Christianity, will partake of the nature of "wood, hay, and stubble," which will not stand the "trying by fire" which every man's work is to receive. We cannot refrain either from pointing out the great scandal of three Bishops of Colombo in Europe at one time, one at least receiving a retiring pension of Rs. 8,330 per annum, and the third drawing a half-salary (white on leave) of Rs. 10,000 out of the Island revenue. When is this shameful state of things to cease?—*Ibid*.

THE MAHARAJAH OF PUTTIALA'S CARRIAGE.—We had an opportunity on Friday of seeing a magnificent State carriage, just completed by Messrs. Stuart & Co., for H. H. the Maharajah of Puttiala. It was only some ten months since we were asked by the same firm to see a carriage that was just being despatched to the King of Siam. We then thought that Messrs. Stuart & Co had reached the acme of perfection, both as regards grace of outline and harmony of colour; but the present vehicle certainly surpasses their former effort. As far as a description from memory can go, it is a Landau hung on "C" springs, painted a very rich lake, picked out with yellow and black, which contrasts grandly with the deep violet velvet lining, which is again relieved with very costly gold embroidered lace, the whole being greatly enhanced by two mirrors inside which reflect an interminable series of carriages. The roof is supported by engraved side-rods each surmounted by a *fleur-de-lis*. The lamps are in themselves a work of art, being engraved with the Maharaja's arms and the motto of the Star of India—"Heaven's light our guide" which is perhaps not very appropriate on a lamp. Altogether the whole work is a wonderful specimen of what native labour, directed by European intelligence, can turn out; and we are quite sure that not even the talent of Longacre itself could have furnished His Highness with a more beautiful or a more highly finished carriage.

THE KUKIES.

THE inhabitants of the Kuki villages, in the Lushai country, are thus described in the narrative report of the Topographical Survey of that part submitted to the Surveyor General by Captain W. F. Badgiy, Officiating Deputy Superintendent:—"These Kukies are not different from the other tribes, unless in being smaller, weaker and diseased—degenerate in fact. They keep their villages clean, but are dirty themselves, wear very little cloth, or are none, while in their houses, keep pigs and fowls, but no mithun or other cattle. All the children I saw (and compared with the crowds of youngsters in a Lushai village, there were very few) were covered with sores, some so wretchedly as to be scarcely able to move); all were so, from those at the breast to those of seven or eight. This comes, I dare say, from the bad position of their villages, which are on low *tilas* hardly above the line, to which the rivers must rise during the rains, and usually surrounded with swamp and approached by bamboo causeways. We had men from three tribes with us as coolies, Tipperates, Halams, and those we call Kukies, each speaking their own dialect, as do the other tribes (the Howlongs differing from the Lushais, and these from the Manipuries, and so on). Though they have degenerated, they still, however, retain their hardly habits, and can sleep on a hill side on the coldest nights with a few leaves under them and a single sheet, the sheet which is their only clothing by day to cover them, and they are wonderful hands at cutting bamboo jungle, which falls before their little dhows like wheat before the reaper. They work well with bamboos in many ways; a dozen will build a roomy hut, raised from the ground, floored, and thatched, in a day; and on one occasion two of them, with half a dozen of my men to help, built a make-shift bridge across a stream four feet deep and sixty wide in forty hours. The Halams are the finest among these men."

CABUL.

7th November.—The Amir desired the Sipah Salar to inspect the horses which the merchants had brought for sale, and to buy as many as he thought would answer for the Artillery and Cavalry. The horse merchants begged the Sipah Salar to let them go with the animals to Hindostan, where they had promised purchasers, and had even received advances, but he would not listen to them.

8th.—News from Bajore has been received from a reliable source:—

"The Bajorees have sent their emissaries to Ourukzaees, Shunwarees, Mohmundees, and the Tahrah people to inform them of the Amir's intention to send troops against them. The Bajorees have asked permission to join them against the Amir."

The fact is, that the Amier intends sending the Cabul force to Baghistan, which contains the above-named principalities, to subdue them by force of arms, whereas the Shunwarees and Bajorees have resolved to fight the Amir to the last. If all the Baghistanies revolt, it will go hard with the Amir.

9th.—Usmutoolla Ghilzaee addressed his friends to the following effect:—

"What is the Amir about that he takes firearms and ten lacs of rupees from the British Government. Better guns can be made in Cabul than those he has received from the British, and as for money he can make thirty lacs a year by conquering Baghistan. Usmutoolla Khan, like his late father, who never liked the late Sir W. Macnaghten, is opposed to the British, and so he wants to put the Amir against the English Government."

10th—Information has been given by an arrival from Candahar:—

"A kafila of merchants was going with their goods from Candahar to Shikarpore, and when they arrived at Tukhta Pool they were plundered by the freebooters. Some say that the plunderers were Beloochees, others have it that they were Seestanees."

11th.—The following account has been received from a Hindoo just arrived from Turkistan:—"After the Russian troops had crossed the river, four Russian officers, with some Toorkistanees, left for the Hazara Dabzungee, which is situated in Mamana. On their arrival there the Meer of that place received them very honorably and treated them kindly, but he did not allow them to halt in the city."

12th—The following news is authenticated:—

"The Akhoond of Swat made the following remarks before some of his followers:—The Amir should not interfere with Baghistan affairs, he ought to be friends with all these tribes, because if ever he was in difficulties these very people would assist him. The Akhoond also said that if the Amir fought the Baghistanies, there would be great bloodshed, and that all the tribes of Baghistan would be against him."—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

(FROM A FRENCH CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES")

PARIS, OCT. 27.

WHILE Bazaine is being tried at the Trianon the Assembly is on the point of being called to Versailles to proclaim Henri V. Before the Court Martial at the Trianon as in the theatre of the Chateau, it is the honour of the French flag which is to be saved from wreck. Versailles has become the heart of France, and there her pulsations may be heard. The day Monarchy is beaten, if it is beaten, Versailles will cease to be the heart of France, and the Assembly will return to Paris. The Monarchists affirm that it would be the death of France; the Republicans maintain that it would be her resurrection. What explains the rare animation of Versailles is that the Trianon has become a febrile focus in juxtaposition with the burning focus of politics. It is, however, some compensation for this concentrated agitation that the trial now going on before the Council of War is honestly conducted and loyally directed. All who follow Bazaine's trial with attention must be struck by the care with which the most determined adversaries of the Marshal avoid anything which might tarnish the honour of the French Army. If General Riviere, in his Report, had not so precisely co-ordinated facts which public opinion cannot excuse unless they are extenuated; if Bazaine himself had not let fall imprudent words; if he had not written the letter of September 29, which he declares was a *ruse de guerre*, and in which he speaks of capitulation with 30 days' supplies before him—if, in one word, facts did not perplex public opinion, it is not the depositions of the military witnesses—not so far, at all events—which would warrant public opinion in showing itself absolutely hostile to the Marshal.

Nor do the civilian witnesses examined at yesterday's sittings add to the severity of the judgment one might pass on him. M. Schneider, the former President of the Corps Legislatif, declares that he cannot understand how Marshal Bazaine, who at the very outset considered the war disastrous, could have been tempted to solicit the chief command of the Army when its fate was already compromised. That was said in a singular tone.

The ex-President, who, besides being a politician, is a great ironmaster, with gray hair, a broad forehead, a firm, lively eye, beneath thick eyebrows, as closely shaven as a priest, as tightly buttoned in his black coat as an officer, with a bright complexion, the red rosette in his buttonhole, advances erect and firm, bows, takes the oath, sits down without ceremony, delivers his neat little set speech in a uniform tone, adds that he has nothing else to state, rises, bows again, and retires with the same step, like a man who has just discharged a disagreeable but necessary duty. Nothing comes out of his deposition, neither an argument for the defence nor an attack for the prosecution. M. Rouher follows. The contrast is striking. M. Rouher is almost vexed at having to appear merely to state that he has nothing to say. When militant politics demand all one's attention, it is not pleasant to be called away to the groves of the Trianon to be the observed of all observers, and say that you have nothing to say. He scarcely sits down. You feel that his only desire is to go away again, and he does so after a few moments with a grave, important look, holding his head high, like a man who has had the destiny of his country in his hands, and who, strange to say, finds that it was much more tiring to descend than it was to mount. His evidence leaves no trace any more than M. Schneider's; but we shall see him again when the political part of the trial comes on, and it will be curious to hear him explain why he was so great a partisan of the march of MacMahon towards Bazaine, and why he was so anxious to shut the gates of Paris on the Emperor before whom they were never to open again.

It is Marshal Canrobert who next appears. His face is well known in the English Army. He sways to and fro, with his long hair, now turned gray, thrown back upon his shoulders; his head, too, is thrown back; he leans upon his hip, bows solemnly, solemnly takes the oath, sits down with solemnity, and with solemnity states what he knows. You feel that he does not like Bazaine. He calls him "my former chief;" he is fond of speaking of "a General who should have done this and not have done that;" he never looks in the direction of the prisoner, and when the latter speaks, Marshal Canrobert listens to him with a shaking of the head that is not meant to be amiable. But in his deposition a measured tone prevails throughout. Nothing is extenuated, nor aught set down in malice. The man has disappeared; the soldier and the citizen remain. As a witness, Marshal Canrobert is as picturesque as a landscape in the Tyrol. There is humour in the way he answers "Marshal of France" when asked his profession. He is all motion; he acts his deposition, he mimics, he declaims. The tone is familiar; there is no trace of preparation visible. He is well acquainted with the battle-field; he might point out many faults, much negligence; he scarcely alludes to it. His anxiety not to be too hard on his adversary is such that it sometimes makes him use expressions one does not like to hear:—"At Borny I was on the other side of the Moselle; all at once the Prussian artillery opened upon us and covered us with shells. There I had *le petit desagrement* to lose 5,500 men." "At St. Privat," a little later, "the Prussian artillery was extremely violent. I was exposed to its fire. I had again *le petit desagrement* to lose 5,200 men." However, Marshal Canrobert is moved while speaking in such a comic fashion. "Do you think," he is asked, "that if on the 17th the Germans had been attacked they would have been stopped?" Here the Marshal reflected a long time. "It is very ticklish. Certainly, if Letonaf, Bourbaki, Frossard, and Canrobert had made an energetic move, and if they had driven them into the Moselle they would have been drowned . . . and yet the Moselle is a river in which it is not easy to get drowned." Here the audience laughed, to the great astonishment of the Marshal, who was speaking very seriously. It is evident that, if he does not lay greater stress on what he says, it is because France is present to his mind. He tells the truth—the whole truth; but he, a Marshal of France, cannot admit that a Marshal of France would have neglected to support him at St. Privat and to send him ammunition if he could have done otherwise. Besides, Marshal Canrobert mistrusts his own vivacity. Once particularly appreciated by the Emperor, each war of the Empire had drawn upon him private hatred and attacks which survived the war. In the Crimea he gave up the command to Pelissier and saw himself accused of weakness, when his only fault was humanity; at Solferino, Niel reproached him with coming to his help too late; at St. Privat it is he who complains. On the 18th of August he is offended at seeing the command given to Bazaine; at Borny he charges the Marshal with not acting as a Commander-in-Chief. At the trial the soldier turns up again; reproaches disappear; the honour of the army alone fills his thoughts.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

FIFTEENTH DAY.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 24.

THE Court resumed its sitting at 12-40 p.m. to-day, when the examination of the witnesses was proceeded with.

M. Scale, the inspector of the railway at Metz, deposed that on the 22nd of August Marshal Bazaine might easily have captured by a *coup de main* numerous pieces of siege artillery and a large quantity of provisions which had been stored by the Germans in the vicinity of Metz, but that Marshal Bazaine, believing that he would shortly be attacked by the Germans, declined to avail himself of that opportunity. The same witness added that it would have been easy to sieze at Courcelles 7,500 waggons of provisions stored by the enemy, as well as a large quantity of flour, forage, and grain in the adjoining village. He stated that the Marshal was reported to have said that such a movement would be useless.

Marshal Bazaine here remarked that the army was not ready to take the field, adding that the information furnished by the witness had not been confirmed from any other source.

General Coffinieres, the commander of the Engineering Department of the Army of the Rhine, recalled, stated that he did not inform the Marshal of the state of the bridges or of the existence of the seven different paths for crossing the river.

The Government Commissioner mentioned that General Coffinieres consented on the 15th of August to grant an armistice of two hours to bury the dead, and that this armistice, by being prolonged, was only beneficial to the enemy. Marshal Bazaine was not on the spot at the time.

Quartermaster-General Wolff deposed that Marshal Bazaine sent him at first to Verdun to collect provisions and that he returned afterwards to Montmédy, to get fresh supplies in view of emergencies.

Colonel Villenoisy (Engineers) deposed that he went to General Jarras to impress upon him the fact that the choice of the Gravelotte road alone would cause great obstructions, and he suggested the Sauley road as a second route, but he was soon convinced that General Jarras, as well as himself, was utterly powerless against the obstinate decisions taken in higher quarters.

Quartermaster-General Prevul, in his evidence, stated that on receiving an order from the Marshal to disband the auxiliary convoy, he thought the matter of such importance that he asked to have the order in writing.

Several witnesses were also examined with regard to the bridge which was not destroyed, and which enabled the Germans to cross the river in the direction of Rezonville.

It is asserted that the short duration of the sitting on Wednesday was due to the fact that on the morning of that day Marshal Bazaine was found at the foot of his bed suffering from a violent attack of illness. The Duc d'Aumale, on being informed of this circumstance, expressed his willingness at first to adjourn the sitting; but, the Marshal having slightly recovered, it was then decided to go on with the case. The sitting, however, was not allowed to continue for a long time.

FAILURE OF THE RESTORATION PROJECT.

LETTER OF THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD.

THE Comte de Chambord has at length issued a manifesto, but not one of the character which the supporters of the Monarchical Restoration desired. The following letter has been addressed by the Count to M. Chesnelong:—

"SALZBURG, Oct. 27.

"Sir,—I have preserved so pleasant a recollection of your visit to Salzburg, I have conceived so great an esteem for your noble character, that I do not hesitate to address myself to you as frankly as you came to me. For many long hours you spoke with me of the destinies of our well-beloved country, and I know that on your return you spoke in the midst of your colleagues words which will earn you my eternal gratitude. I thank you for having so fully understood the anguish of my heart, and for having concealed nothing as regards the firmness of my decisions. I was not affected when public opinion, carried away by a current which I deplore, alleged that I at last consented to become the Legitimist King of a Revolution. I possessed as my security the testimony of a man of feeling; I resolved to remain silent so long as I was not compelled to make an appeal to your honesty; but as, notwithstanding your efforts, misapprehensions accumulate which tend to obscure my policy, though it is as clear as the day, I owe the whole truth to that country, which, though it may misunderstand me, yet does homage to my sincerity, because it knows I have never deceived it, and never will. I am asked now to sacrifice my honour. What can I reply, but that I retract nothing and curtail nothing of my previous declarations? The claims of yesterday give me the measure of what would be exacted of me on the morrow, and I cannot consent to inaugurate a reparative and strong reign by an act of weakness. People have a fashion of constituting the fi mness of Henry V. with the ability of Henri IV. "The passionate love which I bear my subjects," he often said, "makes everything honourable for me that is possible." On that point I will concede him nothing, but I should like to know what lesson would have been taught any one imprudent and venturesome enough to persuade him to renounce the standard of the Arques and Ivry? You belong, Sir, to the Province where it came into existence, and you will say with me, of opinion that he would speedily have disarmed his interlocutor by saying with his Béarn vigour, "My friend, take my white flag; it will always lead you to the path of honour and victory." I have been accused of not holding the valour of our soldiers in sufficiently high esteem, and this at a moment when I do but aspire to confide to them all that I hold most dear. Is it, then, forgotten that honour is the common patrimony of the House of Bourbon and the French army, and that on that point a misunderstanding is impossible between them? No, I do not ignore any of my country's glories, and God alone, in the depth of my exile, has seen the tears of gratitude I have shed each time that the children of France, whether in good or evil fortune, have shown themselves worthy of her. But we have a great work to accomplish together. I am ready—quite ready—to undertake it when so desired—to-morrow, this evening, this moment. This is why I wish to remain entirely as I am. Enfeebled to-day, I should be powerless to-morrow. The issue at stake is none other than that of reconstructing society, deeply disturbed, upon its natural basis; of energetically ensuring the reign of law and order, of restoring prosperity at home, concluding lasting alliances abroad and, specially, of not fearing to employ force in the service of order and justice. They speak of conditions! Were any required of me by that young Prince whose honest embrace I experienced with so much happiness, and who, listening only to the dictates of his patriotism, came spontaneously to me, bringing me in the name of all his family assurances of peace, devotedness, and reconciliation? They wish for guarantees! Were any asked of that Bayard of modern times on that memorable night when they imposed upon his modesty the glorious mission of tranquillizing his country by one of those words of an honest man which reassure the good and make the wicked tremble—I, it is true, have not borne, as he did, the sword of France on twenty battle-fields; but for forty-three years I have preserved intact the sacred deposit of our traditions and our liberties. I have, therefore, a right to reckon upon equal confidence, and I ought to inspire the same sense of security. My personality is nothing; my principle is everything. France will see the end of her trials when she is willing to understand this. I am a necessary pilot, the only one capable of guiding the ship to port, because I have for that a mission of authority. You, Sir, are able to do much to remove misunderstandings and prevent weaknesses in the hour of struggle. Your consoling words on leaving Salzburg are ever present to my mind. France cannot perish, for Christ still loves His Franks; and when God has resolved to save a people. He takes care that the sceptre of justice is only put into hands strong enough to hold it."

This letter is believed by most of the Paris correspondents to be fatal to the Restoration project. The *Daily News* correspondent says:—"The Pretender's manifesto is universally interpreted, as indeed it could not be otherwise, as a renunciation of the throne on any terms which the Assembly would accept. The correspondent is, however, of opinion "that there will be many more ups and downs in politics before the Assembly meets, and even after." The *Standard* correspondent asserts that the letter comes upon the Conservative party like a thunder clap." The Comte has now been "struck out of the running," and the Legitimists as a party have ceased to exist. The correspondent of the *Telegraph* says:—"The Party of Order feels that it has now no choice but to abandon its scheme and fall back on Marshal MacMahon." The correspondent of the *Hour* says that the letter is considered "admirable in tone, but impolitic at the present moment." The majority, the correspondent adds, remain firmly resolved to propose the Monarchy. The *Times* correspondent also says that the impression produced by the letter is not uniform. In some circles it is asserted that this letter contains an implicit adherence to modern law, and that the Comte de Chambord in it only protests against the assumption of laying down for him preliminary conditions; but it is very doubtful whether, after this letter, the Monarchical question will be again brought before the Assembly. Notices are, however, given this evening of numerous meetings of all the Monarchic sections, and the result of their deliberation is expected with impatience, one portion of the Monarchists not wishing even now to abandon the scheme of prop sing a Restoration."

The letter was read yesterday at a meeting of the Committee of Nine held at General Changarnier's house. The Duke Decazes, the Duke d'Audiffieret-Pasquire, M. de Lucy and M. Chesnelong were present. What took place is thus described by the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*:—

M. Chesnelong opened the sitting by reading the letter aloud to his colleagues. He was almost at the outset met by violent exclamations of surprise that a document of so much gravity should have been so long delayed. Why, it was asked, had it not come earlier? Chesnelong paused in his reading, and stated that in fact the letter had been received by him last Sunday. He then sent it back to the Comte de Chambord, entreating him to modify its tone. But the Comte was inexorable. He merely returned the same manifesto, accompanied with a letter warning M. Chesnelong that it would appear in this evening's *Union*. When the reading was finished, a very animated, and indeed stormy, debate ensued. Two members of the Right Centre suggested that the letter of the Comte de Chambord rendered all further transactions for the restoration of the Legitimate Monarchy impossible, and they proposed that an attempt should be made to place the crown on the head of the Comte de Paris. This suggestion evoked the most energetic protests from two members of the flight, and ultimately the resolution arrived at unanimously was simply to break off all negotiations with the Comte de Chambord, and to rally the Conservative majority round Marshal MacMahon. On entering the council-room shortly after General Changarnier had raised the sitting, I was authorized by a member of the Commission of Nine, who had himself taken a leading part in the debate, to make the above statement. This honourable deputy did not conceal the intense disappointment which had been caused by the Comte de Chambord's letter. "After five months," he said, "of incessant work and anxiety we are now actually farther off the end than when we began. Now everything is broken off without hope of ever being resumed." (Tout est rompuet sans espoir de retour.)

A Reuter's telegram says:—The Comte de Chambord's letter was communicated last night to all the Republican fractions, and it caused great satisfaction and increased their confidence in their ultimate success. A large and important meeting of members of the Left Centre was held in the evening. M. Leon Say presided, and among those present were several members of the Target group, as well as some deputies whose course has hitherto been doubtful. Much satisfaction was expressed at the tenor of the Count's letter, and the following resolution was adopted:—"The Left Centre, acting upon the testimony of approval which has reached it from all parts of France, declares that the moment has arrived to abandon the provisional state of things and organize a Conservative Republic." It was further decided that the party should hold a sitting every evening until the Assembly met. Business was done on the Boulevard last night in the Five per Cent. Loan, 1872, at 91f. 20c. The market was excited and very flat, in consequence of the Comte de Chambord's letter.

Another Reuter's telegram says that in consequence of the unexpected publication of the Comte de Chambord's letter yesterday, all the Ministers in Paris went immediately to Versailles, where a special Cabinet Council was held.

A deputation from the Jura arrived at Versailles on Wednesday, but was not received by Marshal MacMahon. M. Harcourt, secretary of the Presidency, declared that the President did not wish to interfere in the pending excitement, and could neither dictate nor impose a solution upon the National Assembly.

SANDHURST COLLEGE.

THE general opinion of the army is strongly opposed to the continuance of Sandhurst as a training college for sub-lieutenants. The experiment has now been fairly tried, and is considered by all impartial persons to have had most unsatisfactory results. In the first term it is well known that harmony between the students and the officers placed over them was seriously disturbed, and the Duke of Cambridge himself had to go down to Sandhurst to set matters right. During the second term things were literally quiet, but during the third, which on account of the drainage has just come to a premature close, numerous students have been in difficulties. There is now a capital opportunity of abolishing this boys' school for commissioned officers, and it is said that the Duke of Cambridge is very anxious for abolition, but that Mr. Cardwell will not hear of it. Can any one for a moment doubt as to who is the better judge? Mr. Cardwell has already been compelled largely to modify the system, for all sub-lieutenants belonging to regiments in India are henceforth to receive their professional education in the garrison instruction classes. But about one-third of the cavalry and infantry regiments in the service are stationed in India. We shall, therefore, have not only in the army at large, but even in each regiment, one officer educated on one system and two officers on another. Such an utter absence of homogeneity cannot surely be desirable, and will inevitably lead to jealousies.—*Globe*.

HOTELS.

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